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Request for grant of a patent

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The Patent Office

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			. Gwent NP9 1RH
1.	Your reference	BLADE	
2.	Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill (n this part)	0223567.9	·
3.	Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)	WILLIAM ANTHONY THE LANE HOUSE TOR CHURCH STREET	DENNE
	•	CAUBLIDGE CB2	5-8-2
	country/state of its incorporation.	3284	SO.5001
4.	Title of the invention  CERANIC PAZON	- BLADE	
5.	Name of your agent (if you have one)  "Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)	AS IN 7 ABOVE	
	Patents ADP number (#you know it)		
6.	If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these	Country Priority application Alla (If you know II)	ber Date of filing (day / month / year)
	earlier applications and (#you know #) the or each application number	UK 0222712.7	01/04/02
7.	derived from an earlier UK application,	Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)
	give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	N/N	
B.	ls a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' !!:  a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or it is bere to an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or	NO	
	g) any named applicant is a corporate body. See note (d))	· ·	•

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Wife request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application
Signature W. a Jenne Date 10 Octo

person to contact in the United Kingdom

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# CERAMIC RATER BLADES

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Razor blades have traditionally been made from high quality carbon steel. The innovation of using stainless steel has been fraught with the difficulty of forming and holding an ultra sharp edge. Stabilised or partially stabilised zirconia blades are now well known. The material is as tough and strong as tool steel but has much greater hardness. Ground ceramic razor blades tend to have a ragged microstructure rather than rounded and so dig into skin rather than sliding over it.

According to the present invention, there are razor blades that are fabricated from a ceramic ink that is screen printed on a combustible surface then fired. The ceramic is preferably stabilised or partially stabilised zirconia. The combustible surface is preferably a plastic film of high surface finish. The ink vehicle and combustible surface may be so chosen that the ink wets the combustible surface.

Stabilised zirconia forms exceptional cutting blades. It is extremely strong, tough and hard. In thin sheets it may be very pliable. It would appear to be an excellent medium for razor blade fabrication. The raw material is very expensive compared with steel and is expensive to diamond machine. Cutting edges in zirconia are conventional created by diamond machining, but this process produces ragged edges on a micro-scale which tend to dig into skin rather than slide over it. This, of course, is disastrous in a razor blade.

Screen printing of ceramic inks is a well known mass production technique in hybrid electronics. This produces a thin film of very finely controlled thickness at very low cost. The ink comprises very finely powdered ceramic in a binder and solvent. It is possible to choose the composition of ink such that it wets the substrate and the edges

## CERAMIC RAZOR BLADES

of the print flow slightly to form a sharply pointed meniscus. On firing, the substrate may burn away and the meniscus will form a very sharp edge. The firing process causes the finely powdered grains to sinter into a solid mass. This process may be exploited to form an edge to the blade which is rounded on a microscale. With modern milling techniques, the powder particle size may be some tens of nanometres. It is possible therefore to organise the firing to produce a blade with an edge radius of possible 50 nanometres or less.

The ceramic will take the surface finish of the substrate on the printed side, which may approach optical quality for many plastic films. If this is the side that faces the skin, a very smooth blade will result. Screen printing produces very thin layers with excellent reproducibility. Zirconia blades as thin as 0.025 mm are likely to be feasible. By using thin blades of minimum width, blade costs of a fraction of a penny should be feasible.

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This fabrication technique offers the possibility of large scale mass coupled with low materials cost and no finishing processes.

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# **Abstract**

Stabilised or partially stabilised zirconia may be screen printed onto a wettable plastic film then fired to produce low cost razor blades with an excellent edge.

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